AMPROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's AMERICAN THEATRE 2-8-Sister Mary. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:20-Charley's Uncle. BROADWAY THEATAE 2-8:15-Tabaseo.
CASINO-2-8:15-The Passing Show.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Mayourneen. DALY'S THEATRE 2-8:15-Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. MPIRE THEATRE 2 5:10 Gadgeons. FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th st.-Group Ex-

GARDEN THEATRE 2 8:15-1402 HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2. The Feedind Mrs Tanque-ray-S-A White Lie HOYES MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2.15 8:15 Peg

KOSTER & BIALS 2 S Venderlie LYCEUM THEATRE 2 S 200 The Amazons, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN S15 Sousa's Hand, PALMER'S THEATRE 2 S15 Adonis. PROCTOR'S-10 s. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville, STANDARD THEATRE 2:15 4:15 Sam(1 of Posen. TONY PASTOR'S S Vandeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 - A Trip to Chinatowa. 803 4TH-AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tillinny Chapel.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.Col.		Page Co	
Amusements 1 Announcements 1 Board and Rooms 1 Business Chances 1 Business Natives 6 Country Board Notices 1 Demerts Satuations Wanted 5 Descending 1 Demerts Satuations 1 Demerts Satuations 1 Descending	0020-000 × 500	I tels	
Financial Elections 11 For Sale 9 Help Wanted 9 Help Wanted 11 Horses & Carringes 9	3	Summer Resorts 5 4 Sum Resort Guides 5 Tenehers The Turf 11 Work Wanted 5 5	
	_		

Business Nonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., N. T.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERA.

Single 1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. copr.

Daily, 7 days a week. \$10 mos. 2 mos. 1 mo. copr.

Daily, without Sunday. \$ 00 4 00 200 40 800 ...

Daily, without Sunday. \$ 00 1 00 50 6 & 6 cts.

Weekly Tribune. \$ 200 1 00 50 6 & 6 cts.

Weekly Tribune. \$ 200 8 25 cts.

Fostage prepaid by The Tribune except as hercinafter stated.

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Italiy, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery to New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

POREIGN POSTAGE.—To all furelen countries (excess Canada and Mexico, a cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and

Canada and Mexico. A cease a copy on the Sunday
Tribune: 2 cents a copy in Daily. Sent Weekly and
Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order,
Check. Draft, or Resistered Letter. Cash or Postal
Note, if sent is an unresistered letter, will be at the
express of THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Telbtime 164 Nassauest. New York. Main unlowed office.
1.22 Brondway. Address all correspondence simply
"The Tribune." New York.
Express all correspondence simply
"The Tribune." New York.

Express all correspondence simply
"The Strand, W. C. London, England.

Extrand.

DRANCH OFFICES.

254 Sth-ave. s. e. cor. 250-s.
152 Gth-ave., cor. 121b-st.
153 Company of the st. 152 Cthiase, cor. 12thist.
142 Columbusiance, near West 60thist.
106 West 42d st. near 6thiase.
25 West 14thist, near 5thiase.
25 West 14thist, near 5thiase.
25 West 42d-st. between 7th and 5th aves. 257 West 42d-st, between 7th and 5th at 157 4th-ave, corner 14th-st. 1,322 3d-ave, near 01st-st. 1,023 3d-ave, near 01st-st. 150 East 47th-st, corner 3d-ave, 150 East 125th-st. 28 West 125th-st. 28 East 42d-st. near Mullison-ave.

New-Mork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- All the English delegates withdrew In after a disorderly session. - The French | terests of the city and of individuals. A few | daytime. It first began to worry him about the Government has sent information in regard to | remonstrants have objected to the general prin- | time of the convention that chose delegates to = Four bombs were found near the Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg, and many arrests have been made.

and B of the Tariff bill were disposed of; Senate will hereafter meet at 10 o'clock. House: The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was considered. Domestic.—The worst storm of the season raged

on Lake Michigan; about twenty lives are thought to have been lost; great damage was done by storm in several Western States. Governor Flower vetoed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of New-York city depart- excellent piece of workmanship. ment investigations. - The miners who attended the conference at Cieveland decided to continue the strike; in Maryland and West Virginia many men returned to work. - In the Presbyterian General Assembly majority and mion Theological Seminaries; the question of of respected courts. for stealing a Union Pacific engine. City and Suburban.-The bookkeeper of the

Harlem River Bank was arrested, charged with something less than profound knowledge of the stealing between \$19,000 and \$20,000. ____ Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer was convicted of murder in the second degree. The sale of the Fairview Farm yearlings was begun at Tattersall's. Winners at Gravesend: Sly Dance Colt, Leonville, Appoinattox, Dr. Rice, Tamerlane, George Beck. The Brooklyn baseball team defeated New-York 16 to 7. Stocks weak, and in spite of a slight rally the closing was not much above the lowest figures. Exports of gold in the week were nearly \$7,000,000, and in spite of them rates for foreign exchange were strong.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain, decidedly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 65.

Judge Bradley, of the District Supreme Court. convicted Coxcyltes, and the proceedings before Police Justice Miller will accordingly not be reviewed by the higher court. Coxey, Browne and Jones will receive their sentences this force noon. In dismissing the application Judge Bradley sensibly remarked that the act governing assemblages in the Capitol grounds infringed no right of the people, and added that the country would tock to Washington "and take possession of the houses of Congress.'

All attempts to secure proper supervision by a landscape architect of the Harlem River Speedway seem to be in vain. Representatives of the city's art societies and a number of prominent citizens have appealed to the Mayor in this matter, having already met with refusal thing so undiplomatic and fautastic, or that Capat the hands of the Park Commissioners; but | tain Watson was so indiscreet as to repeat it. the Mayor says he has no intention of interfering with the Park Board, and President Clausen dismisses the appeal with the contemptuous sneer that it is a "chestnut." Now that the Park Commissioners have been continued in office, they appear to think the people have no right which they are bound to respect.

The investigation of the Police Department developments in reference to police blackmailing operations are promised. This part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated. Then inquiry will, as previously announced, be under the direction of Mr. Goff, who is known to have been working diligently in preparing the evidence. The work of the committee, it is understood, will not be hindered or interfered with or from poisoning a council of headmen of the by the Governor's veto of the bill providing for tribe was held and his successor was elected. its expenses. Assuredly it ought not to be. Robert Henry Clarence was elevated to the

already, though as yet it has not done more than scratch the surface of the mountain of Lagoon after religious services in the Moravian

Through the obstingey of one juryman, Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer has escaped the extreme tive adviser, and the Chief's functions were it, he thinks, will be felt all over New-England. penalty for murder, and will go to prison for life. A compromise verdict can never be satisfactory; in this case it can only be accepted as Reservation, perpetuated the domination of the cleared himself from the charge of being "an the last year of prosperity. But the schooling better than a disagreement, which would make hybrid African-Indian race, which had received incubus and a blight," and, being probably the is not yet finished, and the Senators appear another trial necessary. The evidence against Meyer was strong, and entirely convincing, it appears, to all the jurors but one. There is little probability of an appeal in Meyer's be- been restored with the co-operation of the time the Benedict boom swells. The only ophalf or of an application for a new trial. He | United States, if we are to believe the latest | posing candidate who has up to date attained is extremely fortunate in escaping the electric advices from Bluefields. The Magicienne has

Governor Flower is being very badly advised. In several of his veto memorandums hitherto tiled he has indulged in bitter denunciation of the Legislature for partisanship, and has pronounced certain measures dastardly and degrading and audacious grabs for political spoils. All this is far outdone in his veto of the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of the Lexow Investigating Committee. He declares that this measure "has every appearance of being a misuse of public money for the manufacture of political capital or the division of political patronage," and, further, that it is an attempt to use the taxpayers' money to "paythe expenses of a political party"; and he caps the climax of indecency by saying that \$25,000 would not be nearly enough to meet the "luxurious desires of a junketing committee, or the avaricious appetites of counsel, or to accomplish the bribery of witnesses"! Never before, we believe, has a Governor of the State been guilty of so shameless a performance. A grasser insult was never offered to the elected representatives of the people, and therefore to the people themselves.

THE EAPID TRANSIT BILL.

It is a satisfaction to learn that Governor from the horrors of partbanship and is considering the Rapid Transit bill with special reference to its constitutionality. A fair inference from his remarks on this subject is that he believes the bill to be in other respects well adapted to the purpose which it is designed to cumstances of the case being what they are, or at least are supposed to be. For when his mind is free from political bias the Governor is undoubtedly capable of a sound judgment on a plain business proposition, and there is reason to think that his estimate of the rapid-transit measure is not governed by a sense of party impassioned moments, when a flood of rhetoric was surging within him, declared that this bill exhibited the "arrogance of wealth." But Grady less year for Democrats. "They are an incubus is a person who derives great pleasure from the and a blight," he says, "They do more to sap neither increased nor diminished by the meaning or lack of meaning of what he says. That dent to the verge of rashness that if the Con-He would have been just as well satisfied if he had happened to say "tyranny of communism" ing Grady, who really cannot be supposed to count in this matter, we do not know of any spokesman of Tammany who is entagonizing the Rapid Transit bill. Mayor Gilroy, who Cleveland, who, in a recent interview unaccomdoubtless represents those who do count, is not entirely satisfied with it, but he has authorized the statement that he does not care to oppose

it at this stage. As a business proposition, therefore, we are inclined to think that the bill commends itself of reforming the Constitution of Connecticut. to the Governor's judgment. Indeed, it is The Connecticut Constitution has been resting rather remarkable that no responsible person has hitherto criticised those provisions which ment tending to show that the city is invited inated his close personal friend for President. it is possible to judge, objections to the referendum do not outweigh the merits of the bill in the opinion of those who have most carefully considered the subject. Those specifications which were designed to render the execution of the project at once feasible and safe were prudently and skilfully drawn. Judged by its freedom from attack on this score, the bill is an

When he has satisfied his conscience by a painstaking consideration of the constitutional questions involved, we hope that Governor Flower will conclude that he is warranted in accepting the opinions of eminent lawyers of nority reports were submitted by the Committee this and former generations and the decisions We cannot feel that it Church unity was discussed. - "General" would be rashness in him to act in harmony Carter and his "aids" were fined and imprisoned with the judgment of so many high authorities in a matter to which he brings the practical wisdom of a successful man of affairs, but fundamental law. In that case he may be expected, in view of what he has said on the subject, to sign the bill, and by so doing to make possible a prompt beginning upon an enterprise of the first magnitude. For, although a he so much adorns in Broad-st, and deck his vote would then have to be taken in November, the preliminary work which must precede the popular decision could be entered upon without delay, and much could be accomplished during the intervening months which would not be lost, however the election resulted.

MORE GRESHAM DIPLOMACY. The reinstatement of Chief Clarence in the Mosquito Reservation seems to have been accomplished by concurrent action of the British has refused to grant a writ in the cases of the and American naval forces. He has been carried back to Bluefields by the man-of-war Magi- that there are localities in Fairfield and Litch clenne and restored to his executive office. While he owes his reinstatement to British intervention, his re-entry has been made with the approval of Captain Watson of the San Francisco, and presumably with the sanction of the State Department. Captain Watson is reported to have offered this explanation of this interestif that law were not in force all the tramps in | ing event: "You will be safe in saying that he has come to stay. Every one should understand that England and the United States are not working against each other, but, as Minister Baker has put it, 'the white people have combined to meet the advances of the Latin race." That is a declaration of policy which may justly be regarded with suspicion. It is hardly credible either that Minister Baker said any-

This young Mosquito, Robert Henry Clarence, is a member of the royal family which reigned for several generations under a British protectorate. The first king was crowned in Jamalca, and he was succeeded by a long line of tippling princes, whose reigns were invariably shortened by gross intemperance. Although English claims to that coast were formally renounced in 1783, the Reservation remained unwill be resumed on Monday, and interesting | der the rule of Mosquito kings, supported by the Governors of Bellze or Jamaica, until the there was a change in form rather than in substance. The royal title was dropped and that of chief was substituted for it. Whenever a chief died at Pearl Lagoon from intemperance The committee has laid bare a good deal of evil executive station on January 29, 1891, at Blueworks. The Attorney-General, J. W. Cuthbert,

This is the form of government which has sent the Chief ashore, and the British Consul has declared that his rights are to be respected and enforced under the treaty of Managua. Those rights are grounded upon Jamaican usurpation of authority and invasion of Spanish territories discovered by Columbus. The State | Cornellus. Department, so far from recognizing the British protectorate before 1850, repeatedly and most emphatically protested against it; and in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty England abandoned all claims upon the Reservation and solemnly agreed never again to exercise political dominion in Central America. Privileges which the United States Government has never sauctioned, but always inveighed against, are now exercised with the co-operation and consent of Captain Watson and Minister Baker. The Chief is restored by British authority, and Nicaragua is warned that England and the United States are "working together," and that "the white people have combined to meet the advances of the Latin race."

If this be an accurate account of what has happened at Bluefields, the traditional policy of the State Department has been reversed by Secretary Gresham. Under the Monroe Doctrine the governing Latin race in tropical America has been encouraged to make a stand against European aggression and meddlesome activity. By the Clayton-Bulwer Convention Flower has temporarily diversed his thoughts | England has been under moral obligations to abstata from Intervention in Central American affairs, and especially from exercising authority in the Mosquito Reservation. All these principles and traditions seem to have been renounced by the State Department for the sake of restoring negro domination in Bluefields. accomplish. That was to be expected, the cir- The San Francisco is converted into a tender for a British man-of-war, and an Anglo-American combination against the Latin race is offensively proclaimed.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT.

"The party has no use for such people," said obligations. Grady, to be sure, in one of his ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, in a recent Interview, referring to the dispirited Democrats who are going around saying that this is a hopemere act of causing words to proceed out of his | the vitality of a party than any other one mouth. In his case the rapture of utterance is a cause." The ex-Governor is of a naturally sanguine temperament, and he is just new confiis merely accidental and gives blan no concern. | necticut Democrats will just drop National polities and confine their attention to the State Issue of coastitutional reform they will carry instead of 'arrogance of wealth." And except everything before them. In this view he is Elias Cornelius Benedict, of Broad-st., in this city, the close personal friend of President panied by pictures after announcing his fixed determination to decline to say whether or not he would refuse the nomination for Governor before it was offered, proceeded to give his views at considerable length on the importance on the chest of Elias Cornelius Benedict for end inaugurate a Governor and run the whole State, but the Constitution stood in the way. Elias Cornellus first heard of the Inadequacy of the Constitution at that convention. He not only expressed great surprise which was natural, as he only came into one corner of the State to stay nights during warm weather, and had not personally encountered the Constitution -but with a little burst of genuine eloquence, which showed that he was touched by the hardships endured by citizens who stayed through, he said to the State Committee, who were knes deep in mandamuses and injunctions and other expensive legal proceedings: "Draw on me to pay the bills." With that remark he entered into the affections of the party, as one might say, with both feet. It has been surmised since then for when a

man of wealth steps into the politics of a State like Connecticut, even at a remote corner of it, with the soul-stirring remark, "Draw on me," he is usually accompanied by surmises it has been surmised that if the Democrats of Connecticut should manifest an uncontrollable desire to drag him out of the private life which ruddy features with a nomination for Governor, it would not be necessary to get out extradition papers to persuade him over the border. His name is consequently "mentioned" with great frequency in connection with the nomination by the newspapers, and lingers with an approving smack on the lips of the State Committee. It would be a mistake to attribute the fondness with which Connecticut Democrats dwell upon the name of Elias Cornellus, exclusively to the fulness and fluency of his exchequer; though the feeling is general field countles which, if irrigated from that source, would readily respond to its fertilizing influence and presently bloom and blossom as the rose. The prevailing enthusiasm is no doubt largely due to a certain sense of gratitude to Elias Cornelius for interesting himself with such suddenness and liberality in getting them relieved from the oppressions of a Constitution which had been bearing down upon them so many years without their knowing it; and to the feeling that if anybody can restore to them the blessings of civil and religious liberty, it is the statesman who was once a partner of Governor Flower and is now the close personal friend of President Cleveland. The interview with him published several days ago indicated that he was painfully aware of the uprising in his favor, and was engaged in a struggle with his sense of duty on the subject too desperate and severe to be kept for any length of time out of print. The interview with ex-Governor Waller of more recent date, in which that statesman supports the position taken by Ellas Cornelius in favor of making constitutional reform the State issue, and denounces as "an incubus and a blight" any man who says the State cannot be carried on it, is another indication that the Democratic heart is yearning for Elias Cornelius with fervor that will not be repressed.

The belief that he will be nominated appears to have reached Washington, where it has inspired James Paramount Pigott, the Representative from the New-Haven District, with great confidence. He is reported as saving that he believed every Democratic Representative from New-England would be returned to the next

Church, a public banquet and a display of fire- on the whole political horizon, we naturally was invested with full political power as execu- Pigott his extreme confidence. The effect of purely nominal. The treaty of Managua, under It may be he overestimates it; he, too, being of which Nicaragua guaranteed home rule to the a sanguine temperament. At any rate, he has raised, if uninterrupted, in fourteen years like British protection from the time of the bucca- only Democrat in his district who is not under to be such slow students that it may take Governor Waller's classification "an incubus and a blight," Is sure of a renomination. Mean- any tariff bill can be passed, the prominence of a column interview and a his name-whose principal objection to being course, as soon as consent is wrung from Ellas

THE PATH TO PROSPERITY. Democrats are doubtless auxious for the revival of business, but not more anxious than Republicans. Yet those are not honest who clamor for the immediate passage of a Tariff, Trust and Income Tax bill, which every sane man knows cannot be passed without much delay. The bill is offensive to nife-tenths of the Democrats in Congress and to all the Repubilcans. Such a bill, which nobody now wants to have passed, will have to be debated a long time, when a manly and honest Democratic tariff might be quickly brought to a vote. But it has been proved that the Democrats in Congress will not unitedly support and cannot pass an honest and manly Democratic tariff. The attempt to force through a dishonest Bill of Sale, a corrupt barier in which nine-tenths of the Democrats surrender their convictions to the greed of the other tenth, a robbery of the Government for the benefit of trusts, a robbery of the people for the benefit of monopolies, a plunder of every thrifty man of means for the advantage of Democratic candidates in Populist districts, causes all the delay and embarrass-

ment of business. It is not decent to clamor that this outrageous measure and no other must be passed in order | ndent belief that eight years hence "the country | to relieve business. The pretence is false to the point of shamelessness. Five Democratic Scuators could put an end to all uncertainty and agitation in a single day by voting with Re- under cover-where they can be rooted out. publicans to postpone all action on the tariff until after the people vote next November. The way. Any man who pretends to want partisan-

does not dare to submit this question to the in 1892 by false pretences, and has not even tried to carry out the policy then promised. It knows that an overwhelming majority of the voters have been condemning it at elections in heartily in accord with that rising statesman, the various States wherever they could, and that it will never have a chance to sell out the prosperity of the country and divide the plunder with monopolies if the people first get | Ex-Congressman "Tom" Watson may be a an opportunity to declare their will. Hence it is blatherskite; but he occasionally says a neat that the attempt to force through this dishonest thing, as, for instance, when he declared the measure, which is neither what the party prom- other day that "two years ago we were fed ised, nor what its representatives want, nor upon the ambrosia of Democratic expectations; what the people now demand, is rightly resisted to-day we are gnawing the corncobs of Demoas a particularly infamous attempt to cheat the cratic reality."

It is easy to revive business if Democrats in nearly three years, keeping him awake nights | Congress have any honest desire to prefer pub- with remarkable frequency. He considers this a from the Miners' International Congress in Ber- aim to safeguard in detail the rights and in- and giving him great anxiety of mind in the lie prosperity to partisan advantage or private Anarchists to its diplomatic representatives in ciple of municipal construction and ownership, the Democratic National Convention which the people can say what sort of tariff they poll les of the preceding Administration and rethe United States, Central and South America. but they have not produced any strong argu- afterward by a remarkable coincidence nom- want. It is hard to believe that all the Demo- nonnee many of the time-honored traditions of Palace in St. Petersburg, and many arrests have been made.

Congress.—Both houses in session. —— Senter Congress of the Constitution because, having a majority in the Senate condition of municipal construction shall be submitted to have the condition of municipal construction shall be submitted to have the condition of municipal construction shall be submitted to have the their party, but cover it with infamy, than to expect to occapy a large place in the public eye a fair and manly postponement of the business | and mind much longer. until a measure which does represent their convictions can be passed with the popular assent? If there are five Democrats too self-respecting, too decent, too anxious for restoration of pros- defacement by advertising devices grossly ofperity, to carry through the odious Bill of Sale, it is now time for them to make known their to the unfortunate tenants cannot be restrained readliness to vote for a postponement of all by law. The only practical measure of relief for terday's exercises dwelt. tariff legislation until next December.

COSTLY EDUCATION.

While the party in power is trying to learn how to raise revenue the people are learning eace between actual payments through clearing houses in this country in February, 1893, the last month of President Harrison's Administration, and in February, 1894, the latest month of the first year of President Cleveland's Administration, was \$1.871. 000,000, or about a dollar per day for every inhabitant of the United States. In this aggregate, however, are included settlements for each of several transfers of important products between producers and consumers, so that the difference of \$66,820,000 per day in actual payments does not mean that the consumption or the profits of the people decreased to that extent. Yet it indicates the proportion of shrinkage in the business upon which profits are realized, percentages calculated, and wages and the gains of the people. If all the gains, profits and earnings of the people aggregated \$15,000,000,000 in the last year of President Harrison's Administration, this \$1,250,000 000 per month was cut down in February about \$462,000,000 by the shrinkage in business. The people either had to live more cheaply to that extent, to save nothing, or to eat up their past savings.

These large figures may help to some comprehension of the cost of educating a Democratic party in the work of governing. For its leaders candidly admit that it is making a mess of it, but plead the inexperience of Democrats for more than thirty years in the tasks and responsibilities of power. After the Senate and the House have worked over a tariff bill for a year, as some members of both houses have nearly a year already, they will doubtless know better than they did the difficulties to be overcome and the dangers to be avoided, the conse quences of action one way or another, and the magnitude of the interests affected. Their education is worth something. But it is horribly expensive when it cuts off in a single month \$462,000,000, or at the rate of \$5,520,000,000 in a year, from the gains, profits and earnings of the people. The loss in one year is about as much as the present tariff would take from Americans and foreigners both in about twenty-seven years, at the rate of last year's revenue.

But there is no escaping the loss. It is painfully real, and to many almost beyond endurance, though it was not as large in previous months as in February. About a quarter of the Nation's business was stopped in August, 31 per cent in September, a little over a quarter in October and November, about a third in December and January and over a third in Febru ary, so that in the seven months the actual payments to clearing houses have been \$26,319. House. The probability that Elias Cornelius | 000,000, against \$37,401,000,000 for the same

fields, and was promptly bundled off to Pearl | will be nominated for Governor by the Connecti- | months of the preceding year-a decrease of cut Democrats being the only encouraging sign \$11,182,000,000. Roughly, a quarter of this sum may be considered the earnings, profits and conclude that this is what gives Congressman gains of the people, so that their loss in seven months has been about \$2,800,000,000. It has netually cost the country in seven months about as much as the McKinley tariff would have some months more of costly education before

> After that the people will have to pay the cost of the bill itself, which is quite another matter. If it stops half the textile industries, woodcut is the Bridgeport plumber-we forget for instance, it cuts off more than \$350,000,000 a year; if half the Iron industry, about \$300,-Governor was that it would take him away | 000,000 more; and if these and others are thus from Bridgeport nights- and he disappears, of reduced, the farmers will find fewer people to whom they can sell farm and garden prodnets, so that their gains will also be reduced, no one can say how much. For it is one of the lessons which the Democrats of the Senate are pitiably slow in learning, that a reduction of a quarter or a third in the volume of business done means a reduction of as much or more in the wages paid to labor, and that a reduction In the wages of labor means a corresponding reduction in the sum which wage-earners can pay for food, clothing and other products, to farmers and to everybody else. It might be a good thing to buy from Europe at low prices, if every American had his private gold mine and had only to dig some ore to pay for what he wanted. But if he has to earn the money somebody must pay him wages, and somebody else must be able to buy what he produces. It is a simple lesson, but the Senate has not mastered it yet, though tuition costs the people at present about \$462,000,000 a month.

> > John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who spent much time in the last campaign getting his voice in a flexible condition, has succeeded so well in his effort that he is now able to declare that his effort that he is now able to declare that the Democratic party "is doomed to ignominious defeat this fall and in 1896." The gloom into which this prediction will throw free traders will be only partially dissipated by Mr. Russell's conploye in the public service is made she be only partially dissipated by Mr. Russell's conwill return to free t.ade."

Senator Lodge has driven the sugar speculators

From an inspection of the city's waterworks whole business can be ended quickly in that Mayor Schleren has become convinced that Brookway, and cannot be ended quickly in any other | tyn is in need of larger facilities in this line. In his opinion an increase in the supply of at least ship put aside for the benefit of business, and 25 per cent is a pressing need of the immediate hibiting the payment to any person by any officer or who nevertheless refuses to defer the tariff future. This appears the more evident in view question until the people can vote upon it, and of the greatly enlarged territory which must insists that the Bill of Sale and of trusts shall | gradually be supplied with water, although in be passed at any sacrifice of business, before the some parts of the new wards, as in Flatbush, people have a chance to be heard at the ballot | private companies furnish the water used. In box, simply proves that his prefence is a fraud. | the course of time, however, the property of these The maked truth is that the Democratic party | private companies must be acquired by the city. When this is done it is to be hoped that there cussed at length the following amendments people. It is acting upon a decision obtained will be no such scandal as arose when Mayor Chapin made a secret bargain with the Long Island Water Supply Company, which owned a franchise for the former village of East New-York. Brooklyn can hardly begin too soon to arrange for a sufficient water supply to meet all demands, and even to anticipate the future to some extent.

Ex-Congressman "Tom" Watson may be a sessments for local improvem arrange for a sufficient water supply to meet all | c some extent.

Judge Gresham's decisions in the United States | ference came to an end. courts have been reversed by the Supreme Bench Congress have any honest desire to prefer public prosperity to partisan advantage or private greed. The straight and the only honest way to do it is to postpone action on the turiff until the people can say what sort of tariff they publics of the preceding Administration and recrats are so unpatriotic that they dare not ac- the State Department. He can reverse, as well A LAST FAREWELL TO ITS OLD HOME.

neasure which they know will not only defeat | of decline and fall. The promoters of it cannot |

The Morse Building, in Nassau-st, does not one under the head of natural scenery, and its fensive to public taste and exceedingly annoying the community in general, and for the tenants in particular, is a popular subscription for the benefit of the owners of the building. It is possible that the enterprising sign-painter, who is now decorating the exposed side of the building, can be bought off on reasonable terms. Even the what it costs to teach such a party. The difference whose square will gladly Mrs. M. J. Field, Mrs. M. Field, Mrs. M. J. Field, Mrs. M. Field, Mrs. M. Field "chip in" a nickel apiece for so meritorious an

> The Democratic tariff-smashers, who raised a loud hue and cry over the attempted bribery of Western Senators by the robber-barons, are now singing in a lower key. They are confronted with an investigation of Senatorial stock jobbery which may involve the retirement of some of their own lenders from public life.

The partial famine in bituminous coal, caused by the big strike of miners, may not be an unmixed evil. The American inventive faculty has been sthmulated, and Yankee ingenuity is devising ways of generating steam without the use of soft coal. Already Western river steamboat men have begun alterations to their boats which paid, and out of these must come the living will enable them to burn crude oil under their bollers, and the successful and economical use of oil as fuel will take away much of the sting of a coal famine. It is interesting to note, also, that petroleum-burning steamships are already in use, and the first "tank" steamer on the Palife Coast recently landed at San Francisco a cargo of 800,000 gallons of oil from Tarala Bay, Peru. The Peruvian raffroads are large con sumers of native oil, and when American roads and factories determine to substitute oil for coal it will be beyond the power of a mob of Hungarians and Poles to paralyze the industries of a great nation.

PERSONAL.

According to "The Boston Herald," Hickok, the weight-thrower on the Yale athletic team, is a phenomenal fountain of enthusiasm. "He exhorts, implores and threatens by turns, and to those who from their point of view in the crowd are shut out from some of the finishes, his face is announcer enough. It is like a well-spring of bubbling, vo-ciferous joy, or a sable mantle of gloom, depending, of course, on which college wins."

A young African negro, named Bey Solow, is a student of Williams College. He will soon go back to Africa and become the King of Bendoo. The announcement of the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Trenton, N. J., misled some Western papers in re-porting the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this

Master Bronislaw Huberman, the new ten-yearold violin prodicy, who is now astonishing London, is a Pole, four feet high.

Major Augustus S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, who has been retired upon his own application after more than fortyseven years of honorable service, receives a strong commendation from the colonel commandant Colonel Heywood, in his letter, said: "He has fulfilled every duty imposed upon him in a manner highly creditable to himself and his corps, and with ability and discretion he has many times acted as commandant." Major Nicholson's military record began when he was appointed a second lieutenant in his sixteenth year of age. He served with General Scott in Mexico, and was aide to General Quitman at the battle of Chapultepeo, September, 1847. He was appointed as adjutant and in-spector of the corps on May 6, 1851, on the recom-mendation of General Scott and others.

The Prime Minister of Madagascar has just been sentenced to penal servitude for life for having talked politics in an offensive way to Prince Rako-

Mr. Percival Chubb, who has been lecturing in Boston on "Art in the Public Schools," makes an effective disposition of the subject by declaring that at present there is no such thing as art in the pub-

To a Philadelphia reporter who asked J. S. Coxer the other day if he intended to run for the Presithe other day if he intended as replied; "I've got dency, the Commonweal leader replied; "I've got dency, the feeding of millions on millions of starving men." And then in a little while he went into the elegant dining-room of the Hotel Bellevue, and attended to the feeding of one of these millions, who bears the room of the Hotel F feeding of one of the name of J. S. Coxey.

FOR BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND VIEWS SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATES TO THE MUNICIPAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

The conference of municipal reformers called together by the City Club to consider suggested municipal reform amendments to the State Constitution met again yesterday at the City Club. Carl Schurz, the president of the Civil Service Reform Association, proposed two constitutional amend-ments in relation to the civil service of the State In presenting them Mr. Schurz made a brief speech alluding to the evils surrounding the present official The first proposed amendment provides the State, or of any city of the State, shall be based upon merit and competency, ascertained through open competitive test; excepting, however, elective officers, judges, heads of departments and of public institutions, officers whose nomination requires the confirmation of the Senate, or from whom bonds for the safe-keeping of public moneys are required; and further excepting persons employed merely as laborers or workmen," and that "promotion from the lower grades of the public service to the higher hall be on a basis of merit and competition similar to that provided for entrance thereto, and shall be the usual means of filling vacancles occurring in such higher grades."

cer or e written reasons in his office as a ; such written reasons for such dis-times be open to public inspection.

George McAneny, the secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, introduced and had passed a resolution providing for the prohibition of the levying of political assessments upon any public officer or employe of the State, or any poli vision thereof, or the solicitation from any such officer or employe by any person of any subscription or contribution for party purposes, and further proem, oye of any assessment, contribution or mb.

Seth Low also spoke for Civil-Service reform The Committee of Five appointed to consider several proposed amendments then reported, and all the amendments in their modified form will go to .

mmittee of twenty-one After a short recess at noon the conference dis-All privileges, licenses and franchises which may be operated in, on, or across any of the public streets or places in any larger city should be the

property of the city and should not be sold. They may be leased to any individual or private corporation for a limited period (say, thirty years), or the ovisions of the Constitution Emiting the amount the indebtedness of cities and counties to a per-nrage of the assessed valuation of real estate

should be preserved. The Legislature should have no power to compel any city to incur a debt or make an expenditure, or by special act to compel any city, town, or village to pay a private claim.

With the discussion of these the work of the con-R. W. G. Welling, who presided at the confer-

CITY UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND ALUMNI TAKE LINGERING LEAVE OF THE WASHING-TON SQUARE BUILDING

The students and graduates of the University of the City of New-York said farewell to the old building yesterday, and it took them from early in the day till late at night to do it. Although the university leaves with regret the building with which its history is so closely identified and from which its eminent sons have gone forth, the fact that it moves to a larger and more beautiful home is source of comfort on which all who spoke at yes

A reception took place in the chancellor's room in the afternoon at which the Woman's Advisory Committee received the students of all departments Chancellor MacCracken making the presentations The Woman's Reception Committee included Mrs. Henry Draper, president; Miss Emily Butler, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. C. A. Hester, Jennings, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. William F. Cochrane, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Benjamin Williamson, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Mrs. John P. Munn and Miss Stimson. Charles Butler, president of the council, who is in his ninety-third year, was present, but as he felt unequal to the task, Dr. George Alexander addressed the assembly in his place. Remarks were also made by Chanceller Mac-Cracken.

Among the council and faculty present were William Allen Butler, William A. Wheelock, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, John Reid, Israel C. Pierson, John P. Munn, Langdon S. Thompson, Henry M. Batrd, J. J. Stevenson, Charles B. Brush, Isaac F. Russell, Daniel W. Hering, Abram S. Isaacs, Robert Russell, Daniel W. Hering, Abram S. Isaacs, Robert W. Hall, Austin Abbott, E. R. Shaw, Edgar Dubs Shimer and Daniel A. Mutray.

The alumin reunion was held in the council room at 8 p. m., and was largely attended.

After the annual reports were read, short addresses were delivered by Charles Butler, Chancelor MacCracken, William M. Martin, 37; William Adlen Butler, '43; John E. Parsons, '48; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, '33, and Cornelius Brett, '92. A dinner followed.

The following officers were elected: President Frederic Baker, '32; vice-president, James Stoke, '63; secretary, Dr. C. S. Benedict, '80; treasurer, A. B. De Frece, '67; registrar, Professor Henry M. Baird, '50; Executive Committee—Myer S. Isaaca, J. J. Stevenson, Israel C. Pierson, Dr. A. W. Ferria, James Boyd and A. S. Lyman.

FOR MISS GARRISON'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES An order was signed yesterday by Justice Bar-Day and Daniel E. Garrison, as executors and true tees under the will of Cornelius K. Garrison, to pay to Mary E. Garrison, as guardian of her daughter, Catherine E. Garrison, \$5,000 for the support and education of the daughter, and to pay her expenses in a trip which she and her mother and

about to make abroad.

Miss Catherine E. Garrison is a daughter of William R. Garrison, and a granddaughter of Co. nellus K. Garrison, and a grandougater 1832, and her grandfather on May 1, 1885, Mrs. Garrison thinks that her daughter should be prepared to enter society, not only in this country, but also abroad, where her sisters reside and have an enterpression of the country but also the country but also abroad, where her sisters reside and have an enterpression of the country but also the country b

abroad, where her sisters reside and have an estrance into court circles. She wishes to have the young woman travel, and visit her sisters, Mrs. Martha E. Maule-Ramsey. In Scotland, and Mms. Mary K. Chandon de Briasiles, in France.
Under the will of her grandfather there is invested for Miss Garrison about \$250,000, upon which there is an accumulation of income of \$5,700. There are not seen to be a second of the executors and also remains in the hands of the executors and arustees over \$1,000,000, subject to certain claims argainst the estate, now in litigation, in which she has an one-eighth interest.

THE PRESIDENT ENJOYING HIMSELF. Cape Hatteras, N. C., May 18.-The Violet, with President Cleveland, Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Captain Evans aboard, was sighted from this point yesterday afternoon. A telegram ad-dressed to the President, which had been sent here over the Government line connecting the life-saving stations on the coast, was waiting here, and was given to a boatman who boarded the Violet. When the returned he reported the party all well and eshe returning through the line saving themselves. The bluefish and trout are now running through the inlets and sounds, feeding, on their way to Northern waters, and the party has great sport with rod and real.